Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRID-S-The Prodigal Daughter. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Panjandrum.
CASINO-S:15-Adonis.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-S-Held in Slavery. DALY'S THEATRE-8-Kellar. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The Isle of Cham-

GARDEN THEATRE-S-Robin Hood. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8:15-La Gleconda.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:20-Hermanh.
MOVTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Tri) to Chinatown.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-30-8-Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S-30-Vaudeville.

PALMER'S THEATRE-S-15-1492.

POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. 16TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Blue Joans

Index to Advertisements.

Amusements 10 Announcements 10 Announcements 10 Announcements 10 Announcements 10 Announcements 14 Announcements 14 Announcements 16 Announcem	Page	Col. 3 1 2 3 5 6 3 6 6 6 6	

Business Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Radical members of the House of Commons held a conference to consider means of expediting the passage of the Home Rule bill: two amendments to the bill were rejected in the Commons. == Sir Richard Webster continued his argument for the British case before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. === The Valkyrie again defeated the Britannia, Satanita, Iverna and Calluna. - Suez Canal stockholders held a boisterous meeting in Paris; Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps were re-elected members of the Board of Directors.

Domestic.-The runs on Chicago savings banks were continued without any failure resulting: many failures of banks and business firms were reported from various parts of the country. Mr. Moody opened the Government's case in the Borden trial at New-Bedford; after one witness had been examined the court adjourned and the jury went to Fall River, where they viewed the scene of the double murder. —— The Infanta Eulalie reached Chicago at about noon yesterday; much enthusiasm was shown by the crowds that lined the route from the railroad station to the botel === The Russian extradition treaty was officially promulgated by President Cleveland. The cavalry drill was the feature of the day at West Point. === The celebration of the centennial anniversary of Bath, N. Y., was begun. Martella, the Italian murderer, was executed by

electricity at Dannemora Prison. City and Suburban .- A heavy rainstorm, ac companied by a high wind and frequent flashes of lightning, broke over the city and suburbs, doing much damage; one man killed and heavy loss by fire in Brooklyn. - The open-air horse show was successfully continued. === Colonel Dowd, of the 12th Regiment, has complained to Adjutant-General Porter of actions of Brigadiertieneral Louis Fitzgerald. — The suit of W. R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage was dismissed. - Winners at Morris Park: Assignce, Hurlingham, Reckon, Dobbins, Dr. Rice, Stone nell, Willie L. — The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund was held. — Brooklyn defeated Chicago at baseball. —— The new Kings County Republican Committee organized and Stocks dull and irregular, opening strong and closing weak, without important changes. Higher rates for money checked gold shipments. Call loans ruled at 5, and time money was scarce at

6 per cent. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 77 7-8.

The trial of Lizzie Borden made some progress yesterday, the opening address for the prosecution being made and one witness being examined. The jury were then taken to Fall River, where they made a careful inspection of the house in which the Bordens were murdered and its surroundings. In his opening speech Mr. Moody described in detail the facts of the case which are familiar to the public. The prosecution may have some surprises in store in the testimony to be presented, but so far as now appears the jury will be asked to convict on the facts which have been fully told in the newspapers from time to time. . If there is no evidence in addition, it is hard to understand why the trial was put off until nearly a year after the double tragedy occurred.

An unexpectedly early decision was arrived at in the Laidlaw-Sage suit yesterday, Judge Andrews dismissing the case on the ground that Mr. Laidlaw had not proved that Mr. Sage was responsible for the injuries which he sustained or had by his action removed Mr. Laidlaw from a place of safety to a place of danger. suit was a novel and uncommonly interesting one, but the point whether Mr. Sage made an unlawful use of a casual visitor to his office remains undetermined. The plaintiff, however, will appeal, and of course Judge Andrews's construction of the law may be set aside. Otherwise a question of considerable moment will be left, as it were, suspended in the air.

New-York and its environs have been sadly in need of rain for some time, and yesterday's downpour was unequivocally welcome. It started out as a shower, but speedily became a deluge plus an electric storm of unwonted energy that caused not a little damage. The rainfall during the brief time that the thunderstorm lasted was more than an inch. Everybody was glad of the relief afforded by the rain in the lowering of the temperature, which has been very trying for the last two days. After the record which June has made in its first week, it is agreeable to contemplate the prospect of somewhat cooler weather which is promised.

Just what the effect of the President's finite announcement of his purpose to call special session in September will have upon files seekers and the men exerting influ-

Probably, however, they will put forth every gressmen have agreed, in return for favors ex- not subject to criticism. If they were merely legislation as the Administration may desire; could be applied; but when they are ostensibly but all the same it is possible that the performance of their part of the contract may be insisted on in advance of the granting of the offices sought

Mr. Peary, who has been devoting his energies to lecturing throughout the country in order to pay a good share of the expense of his coming trip, and who has made friends wherever he has gone, is now in this city completing the preparations for his departure to the far North. He expects to start about July 1, to be absent two or possibly three years. While he does tionalist conlition. not make the reaching of the Pole the sole object of his perilous journey, he speaks confilonged-for goal. The explorer will bear with him the good wishes of the American people, may prove disastrons to the Unionists. p dition poleward will be at least as successful as either of the others which are about to be countries and in extradition practice does not made in that direction.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENI.

President Cleveland has sorely disappointed his friends in the business world by his announcement regarding an extra session of Congress. There was strong hope that, in view of the serious difficulties in money markets, the President would bring Congress together at once, and would urge the adoption of measures to remove the existing distrust. Instead, he states that he intends to call an extra session not earlier than the 1st nor later than the 15th of September, unless unexpected contingencies should render necessary an earlier meeting. But he then proceeds to urge the people to think about the continued purchase of silver with an earnestness which betrays two things -first, his convictions that Congress, if called together now, would not act as he wishes; and, second, his notion that the mere purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month is the only or the main cause of trouble.

The President is either sadly mistaken, or he desires for partisan reasons to divert the thoughts of men from the prevailing distrust of his party and its possible financial action. If all the gold which has been paid for silver bullion since the Presidential election had been sunk in the Atlantic Ocean there would not have resulted from that considerable loss the enormous contraction of credit which has occurred. The volume of payments made by commercial credits is known far to exceed the aggregate of exchanges, which is sixty thousand millions a year. A contraction of only a faction was expressed, and, as we thought, justtenth in these credits takes six thousand millions from the purchasing or debt-paying resources of the people, and compared with that change a loss of thirty-two millions gold paid for silver bullion would be insignificant. This contraction of credits began as soon as it was traordinary character, of this occasion seems, known that both houses of Congress would be controlled by a party pledged to treat every protective duty as unconstitutional. Thousands of manufacturing works and firms began to restrict their accommodations to others, and found their own accommodations restricted, because there was no longer good reason to expect that they could go on doing business as they had done with profit.

This was a severe blow, the effects of which tend to increase from month to month as the time for change draws near. But its influence was less speedy, and has been less serious thus far than that of distrust regarding the monetary future. At first there was hope that the President could and would save the country from degradation of its currency. But the discovery that he did not venture to call an extra session of Congress was a revelation of danger. Then discussion. suggestion that Treasury notes might be redeemed in silver greatly disturbed confidence in his purpose. Next came the proposal to permit unlimited issues of State bank notes, and the statement that the President would consent to free coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1, and now there comes the statement that he was prepared last week to issue more legal-tender notes for the purchase of gold. These things have left the people almost entirely without confidence in the President's ability or purpose to avert financial disaster, and so distrust has spread rapidly, and increased day by day, since these signs of weakness or incapacity began to

appear. The President appeals to the people to think for themselves on this matter, and they are thinking. One thing they see clearly, that financial distrust began to take gold abroad soon after the election resulted in success of the President's party. It is equally clear that the distrust took a new and more acute form when Secretary Carlisle's statement about redemption of notes in silver was published, and it has been aggravated ever since. The greater part of the contraction of credits thus far has been due to well-warranted distrust of the President's party in Congress, and of his ability or willingness to control their action. The more the people think about the matter the more they wonder that the President does not stop the "fear and apprehension in monetary circles," which he says threatens to "bring suffering to every humble home in our land, by a distinct and ringing declaration that he will resist with all the powers at his command every form of inflation and degradation of the

GOOD ENIONIST TACTICS.

Under Mr. Chamberlain's leadership the Unionists have come to their senses and taken he right attitude toward the Home Rule bill. While they are opposed to the general principle of the bill, and in the last resort will vote against it, they are striving to modify and amend it by imposing restrictions upon the powers of the Irish Parliament. These tactics are not to be hastily condemned as an insidious form of obstruction. It is a legitimate function of the minority arrayed in opposition to the Government to render legislation to which they are radically adverse as innocuous as possible. The Unionists have introduced cores of amendments with that end in view, and while nearly all have been voted down, Mr Gladstone has accepted several of them without a division. While he has been unwilling to amend the bill by incorporating in it Unionist phrases which were solely designed to irritate the Irish members and to embarrass the Government, he has adopted useful suggestions which tended to render the Home Rule scheme clearer and more intelligible. The Opposition have taken the proper course and have strengthened their position before the country.

The effect of Mr. Chamberlain's adroit and onservative procedure is to prolong the debate in the committee and temporarily to block Home Rule. This is undeniable. The third clause is still under consideration, and if the same tactics are continued it will be many weeks before the last one can be reached. Mr. Chamberlain is one of the most ascute politicians in England. He has hit upon the most effective method of delaying the passage of the bill and of wearing out the patience of the Home Rule

eral result goes, but the Opposition are acting effort in their power during the intervening so clearly in accordance with the best tradithree months. It is understood that some Contions of Parliamentary practice that they are tended in the form of offices, to support such wasting time with dilatory motions the closure adapting themselves to the situation and seeking to perfect a measure of the first importance by means of amendments in matters of detail, they cannot be suppressed as obstructionists. Lord Salisbury's method would have been different. He would not have accepted any responsibility for the Home Rule scheme, but would have repudiated it from the first clause to the last as irremediably bad legislation. That course of procedure would have greatly facilitated the passage of the bill. It would also have strengthened the Liberal-Na-

While the advantage rests for the moment with Mr. Chamberlain, and while his followers dently of the possibility of attaining that are hoping either to bury the bill in committee ing to serve. er to divide the Home Rule allies, the sequel who cannot but hope that the American ex- Gladstone by accepting amendments prohibiting Irish interference in hostilities between foreign modify the Home Rule scheme in any essential principle. By adopting now and then a suggestion from the Opposition he not only improves the bill, but also gains credit in the country for displaying a conciliatory temper and for meeting the Unionists on their own ground. A bill frequently amended in response to the wishes of the minority will gradually acquire the reputation of being something of a compromise, for which the Opposition are partly responsible. It will be a more conservative scheme of legislation when finally passed, and as such it will have a stronger hold upon public favor. The Opposition leaders, of course, hope that the bill will never leave the committee, and that it will be literally amended to death. Mr. Gladstone is not a stat sman who can easily be worn out. He and his fellowers can endure the hardships and annoyances of a prolonged session with preater patience and facility than the pleasure-loving. grouse-hunting Unionists. When the period for midsummer h lidays and c untry-house visiting comes, the zeal of the amendmentmakers will moderate. The Unionists in the end will fall back upon the House of Lords and take their pleasure a-field.

RATES TO AND IN CHICAGO.

The report that railroad managers are considering the advantage of a further reduction in passenger rates on account of the World's Fair is welcome. When they determined last year to lower fares only slightly much dissatisly. Certainly it had been expected that liberal inducements to travel would be offered, and this expectation was not unreasonable, in view of the usual practice of railroads on occasions far less important. But the importance, the exin point of fact, to have been one of the main considerations which led the railroad managers to keep their rates almost up to the regular schedule. One of them rather bluntly expressed the view which presumably many others took of the situation. He said that the railroads were not operated for fun, and that those in charge of them did not propose to lese the chance of making a great deal of money our of the World's Fair. We ventured to suggest at the time that a liberal policy was a popular policy, that popularity generally played an important part in the production of revenue, and that it could not be left altogether out of account in the reckening of net profits. It now

by observation. Two facts are obvious and acknowledged. One is that the World's Fair is on the whole better worth seeing than was any of its predecessors. The other is that not nearly so many persons are going to see it as were expected. The plain inference is that unforeseen obstacles are preventing the attendance upon which financial calculations were hased, and railroad managers have begun to suspect that one of these obstacles has been imposed by them. Inasmuch as the Fair cannot go to the people it is exceedingly desirable to get the people to go to the Fair, and perhaps the most effectual means to that end would be the inducement of low rates. At all events, that is what a great number of persons think, for letters are pouring into the railroad cannot fail to be illuminating to the transportation companies. In expectation of an immense traffic they have expended a great amount of money on new rolling stock during the last year, and if they must wait for the normal increase of traffic to bring it into use their investment will be a costly one. They want passengers now, and they are likely be fore long to take steps to procure what they

want. A reduction of railroad rates would doubtless stimulate attendance at the Fair, but this may not be all that is required to start an immense tide of travel toward Chicago. A multitude of persons with whom low fares would be an important consideration might still hesitate to make the journey through fear of extortion at the end of it. It is not uncharitable to say that the keepers of hotels, boardinghouses and restaurants in Chicago put their prices too high at the outset, for the fact has been candidly proclaimed by the Chicago newspapers, and to some extent made the subject of action on the part of the Fair managers. This disposition to overcharge has been, we believe. corrected in a measure, but prices are in genoral still too high to be alluring. No doub those inhabitants of Chicago who hope to derive a direct pecuniary profit from the Exhibition are exceedingly anxious to have the railroad companies reduce their rates, but what ever claims to fair treatment the public may feel disposed to make are as binding upon them as upon anybody. If a moral consideration is involved it applies to them. And leaving morals out of the case, we cannot believe the they will find their largest possible advantage in refusing to contribute to the attractions which Chicago has to offer.

MR. MAGONE'S COMMITTEE.

Mr. Magone, of the committee of four Democratic partisans who are conducting an inquiry into the administration of the New-York Custom House, is reported as saying that the committee thinks it particularly unfortunate the newspapers have produced the impression that its efforts are being mainly directed to discover who gave out Appraiser Cooper's official correspondence, rather than who have per petrated or aided to perpetrate frauds on the revenue. The trouble is, as Mr. Magone ought to have the wit to see, that the public has every reason to be suspicious of the motives of a committee wholly constituted of Democrats, one of whom is now a revenue officer and two others of whom lately were, which is proceedonce in their behalf is an interesting question. | coalition. It is obstruction so far as the gen- | ing by secretive methods to investigate the

conduct of certain Republican revenue officers. The committee and its proceedings are both suggestive of partisan trickery.

This committee cannot do good work. The Treasury Department, since Mr. Carlisle became its head, has been a thoroughly partisan machine. He has used his great powers in about equal measure to disturb the business of the country and to provide places for Democratic professional politicians. When he sent four Democrats here to "investigate" the Custom House, when he chose for one of them a former Democratic Secretary of the Treasury and for another a former Democratic Collector of the Port of New-York, and when they began to hold secret sessions, everybody naturally assumed that they were after scalps, not facts. This is the "particularly nafortunate" thing. It is the fatal thing. It persuades the public that politics and not the good of the service is what Mr. Carlisle and the committee are seek-

WHY THE TAX LAWS WERE NOT IMPROVED

A poor excuse, according to the proverb, is better than none. But then an excuse can be so flagrantly lame as to be tantamount to a onfession. In the recent address of the minority members of the last Legislature to the voters of this State the majority of that body is arraigned, among other things, for its absolute neglect to accomplish anything for tax reform. The address points out that the Legislature of 1892 appointed both a commission and a committee on taxation, both being directed to report to the Legislature of 1893. Between them they cost the people, for counsel and other expenses, \$31,000. The commission reported a law, the committee reported six bills: but the shiftless, incompetent Democratic Legislature of 1893 adjourned without passing any of them. It did nothing for the cause of tax reform, although, as every one knows, the farmers and other conservative taxpayers urgently demanded that something should be

Well, what have the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen got to say for themselves? Have they any excuse to offer for their utter failure to respond to public sentiment in regard to a matter of such vital importance? Apparently they are unable to think of any excuse, for "The Albany Argus" states that the reason they failed to improve the tax laws was "a conflict of agencies." Blinded by excess of light, as it were. "The Controller of the State, a special tax commission and a special tax committee," says "The Argus," " all offered different schemes of tax reform, and several legislators in addition presented still different suggestions." There you have it-that is the best excuse that this sagacious and experienced Democratic organ can make in behalf of the Democratic Legislature. Democratic Senators and Assemblymen were afforded every opportunity to come to the relief of the taxpayers, but really they were unable to decide precisely what it was best to do, and ended by throwing up their hands helplessly and killing all the

We take it that level-headed men as they read this excuse of "The Argus" will realize more acutely than ever that the record of the Legislature of 1893 on taxation is past all surgery. It can escape criticism only as it escapes observation. And so it is with the other important chapters of that record.

EDWIN BOOTH.

The blow that has long been expected has at last fallen, and Edwin Booth is dead. By this death the community loses the foremost and the best of American actors, and one of the greatest appears that the opinion is gaining ground tragedians that have ever lived. To the sufferer among railroad men that they have made their himself the end came as a merciful release from rates too high, and a large reduction is under misery. Edwin Booth's illness, obviously, from the first, was of a fatal character, and the pain and many statesmen, whom he knows so well, we ed deeny with which it was accompanied not only ld not be cured but could scarcely be mitigated. haps turn end for end his famous remark To his friends-and no man was ever blessed with Mr. Cleveland was extremely popular every day more profound and constant affection-the loss is a bitter bereavement; but they have a reason for submission and patience when they consider what he has been spared; and they have a great consolation when they remember what a noble character he developed, what a beautiful life he lived, Postmaster of New-York and that he is surprised with what undeviating purpose and splendid integrity he used the faculties o' genius for the benefit of mankind, what an ideal of purity, stateliness and grace he fulfilled, what blessings of goodness he diffused, and what a stainless and radiant example he has left to his profession and to the world. If it be success-and in the full sense of that word it certainly is success-so to live that the world shall be better for your presence, and your fellow-creatures shall be strengthened and ennobled by your influence, Edwin Booth has had a offices from all parts of the country. The facts life of splendid triumph; and now that it is ended he sleeps in blessings and his laurel can never

> Impelled equally by instanct and a sense of duty, Edwin Booth took a high and serious view of life, and he never paltered with it. His sense of humor was especially acute, yet it never made him friv-olous; still less did it ever degrade him to the level of the commonplace. His mind was noble; his spirit was grave, contemplative and intense; his temperament, although sweet, was sombre; and his feelings, although reticent, were tenderly sensitive and affectionate. He was absolutely devoid of egotism and concert. He was indeed proud and resolute, but at the same time he was constitutionally humble and simple. No man was ever less thoughtful of himself, or more considerate of others. No man was ever more genuine. He took no reward that he had not earned and no honor that was not entirely his due. From the first he fixed his eyes upon the loftiest height. He steadily attempted great things, and his attempt was justified by his deed. In singleness of purpose, in devotion to spiritual, moral and intellectual beauty, in allegiance to art, in poise of character, in cheerful patience, in bentguity and sweetness, in fidelity to duty, in simplicity and dignity of life, in scope and height of artistic purpose and in worth of artistic achievement, whether as a man or as an actor, he was an exceptional person, an honor to human nature and a blessing to Lis

Much is heard in this period about the influence of the age upon individual character, and, in the public taste. The practical recognition of those own course, walked in the pathway that was nateral to him, fulfilled his destiny, and made and held he condescend to the popular caprice. Never did | lege. he regulate his professional conduct by consideration of any theories as to the alleged desire of the mulfitude. He proceeded on the simple doctrine that the best plays in the language are the plays that ought to be presented, and that the righest style of dramatic art is the style that night to be displayed. These plays he produced, and of that style of art he was the conspicuous and victorious exponent. He gave the people, no what they are supposed to want, but what they ought to have; and he so impressed them by his neerity, and so fascinated them by his genius, that during a stage career of forty two years they followed him and accepted his leadership with ever-increasing admiration, sympathy, confidence and delight. In thousands of homes, all over the land, the feeling of the hour is not simply regret for the death of a great man, but sorrow for the loss of a personal friend. In thousands of hearts, during the generation now closing, life has been made fuller and richer by the ministration of his beautiful art, and for a time it must indeed seem published, make known a vast region concerning

lonely and bleak, now that he has become only a

And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest.

The selection of Mr. Dayton for Postmaster of New-York is not altogether satisfactory to Tammany, but his candid announcement that he is totally ignorant of postal affairs will probably go a long way toward reconciling the disgruntled to his appointment. By his own confession he illustrates the principle on which Tammany fills the municipal offices.

That thunderstorm yesterday was the right thing in a great many right places.

It is charged by "The Toronto Empire," the Tory organ of Canada, that the Liberal party there is essentially an annexation party. This, however, is something else than a charge. a concession. It admits that a vast body of the people, perhaps a full half, are bent not so much upon the accomplishment of a given domestic policy as on a revolution and a transfer of allegiance. If this sentiment is so strong as "The Empire" admits, British dominion in Canada must be nearer an end than we had supposed.

As a realistic representation of one of the phases of an early civilization and an il-lustration of a favorite diversion of the people to whom we are indebted for discovering us 400 years ago, the proposed mild form of bull fight in Madison Square Garden might be interesting. Perhaps it is just as well, though, that we are not to have it. There are a good many things interesting to read about that we should hardly care to have reproduced in Madison Square Garden. For instance, the gladiatorial combats of ancient Rome and the spectacle of Christian martyrs offered to wild beasts in the arena. The nearest approach to that sort of entertainment that we can look for will be on the 4th July, when Grover Cleveland, if he accepts the invitation, walks into the lair of the Tiger in East Fourteenth-st.

It was a smart shower, and was a great help to Brennan. Also to the company that has a ten-years' contract for sprinkling the streets.

The enthusiasm over Mr. Dayton's appointment can hardly be called exuberant. He was too long Anti-Tammany to have Tammany feel real good over it, and the fact of his conversion to Tammany and Hill a year or two ago makes the Mugwumps and Anti-Snappers turn up their noses at it. But everybody says "it might have been worse." And that's something.

Of the great advance made by photography within recent years, a very considerable part is due to the intelligence and zeal of the amateurs. This is true not only of the scientific side, but in even greater measure of the artistic side, in which their individual taste and picturesque instincts have enabled them to take rank among the most expert practitioners. It is pleasant, therefore, to note the success attained by a New-York State amateur, Mr. John E. Dumont, of Rochester. Mr. Dumont's specialty is the genre class, and in this he has received prizes from the amateur societies of New-York and London, the Vienna Salon, and from many other exhibitions and competitions. Marcus Stone, R. A., the judge of one of the English shows, puld Mr. Dumont the compliment of asking for a copy of his exhibited picture, which he considered the most beautiful and artistic photograph he had ever scen. Mr. Dumont's success is the more striking because he is actively engaged in business and has comparatively few opportunities for practising his chosen avocation of amateur photography. "The Troy Times," which has recently printed an account of Mr. Dumont's work, has undertaken to encourage a high standard in amateur photography by offering a series of prizes for the best work done between now and November 1. Such a competi-tion will doubtless bring some interesting results.

If Mr. Bourke Cockran will step round a little among business men, or even among the Tamsuspect he will have occasion to revise and perin the year except election day. It begins to look as if election day was the only one on which he was extremely popular.

Mr. Dayton acknowledges that he is unfit to be to be appointed. Then, of course, he will resign. Stay-we forgot: he is a Democrat. He

Vesterday's rain, which came on suddenly with a splendid electric exhibition, was greatly needed for the thousands of farms and gardens in the vicinity of New-York. For three weeks there has been bardly a good dash of rain, and vegetation was suffering from lack of it. The earliest fruits and vegetables now coming into bearing, notably strawberries and peas, thrive best in wet seasons. Strawberries have flowered very heavily this season, but water is required for the development of luscious fruit. The rain yesterday was heavy enough to do a great deal of good to the growing crops. More of it is needed, for when the soil is subjected to a three weeks' drouth water runs through it like a sieve.

Soliloquy for the coming Extra Session: Since I was so long delayed, I wonder I was ever made.

On Monday there was published on our college page an appeal from the alumni of Mount Holyoke 'ollege resident in this neighborhood, who are engazed in the laudable effort to raise a part of the \$350,000 needed to increase the equipment and efficiency of that institution. Mount Holyoke has not the reputation enjoyed by Wellesley, Vassar and a few other colleges for women; nevertheless it is doing a most excellent work-a work, too, that is not confined to the region in which it is situated, or even to Massachusetts or New-England. It appears from the appeal that its students this year are drawn from twenty-five of our States and seven foreign countries, and that the number from New-York has averaged forty-five a year for the last ten years. The institution therefore has died. He never dies, claims upon a wide constituency, and it speaks volumes for it that so warm an interest in its welfare and future is felt by the graduates. Being women with limited means, as a rule, they are not able to contribute large sums themselves, but dramatic world, about the compelling power of the they are putting forth an honorable effort to induce the friends of education in New-York, Brookforces as rules of conduct is the resource of in- lyn and New-Jersey to contribute a good share of trinsically weak and subordinate minds. Original, the sum which it is proposed to secure. We wish powerful and independent, Edwin Booth took his them the success which they deserve. Information will be gladly furnished by the ladies interested to any one who wishes to obtain full his audience from first to last. Never once did knowledge of the workings and needs of the col-

PERSONAL,

Dr. H. E. von Holst, the eminent German scholar kindhearted owners are gratified. and historian, will make the commencement oration at the University of Nebraska to-day.

Judge Richard S. Mesick, who died in San Fran cisco recently, was one of the most prominent law-yers of the Pacific coast, having lived there since the adventurous days of 1849. Yorker by birth, and studied in the office of David Dudley Fleld. In California he was at one time a partner of stephen J. Fleld, and was elected to the supreme Court of Nevada, but never took his seat. While living in Nevada in the "bonanza" days he was attorney for Flood, Mackay and other great silver men. One of his more recent important cases was the defence of David Nagle, who shot Judge Terry, and whose release he secured.

which the civilized world had previously had on the most fragmentary information. A large amou of valuable material collected by Mr. Sclows has be placed at the disposal of the geographical society.

Charles Warren, son of Winslow Warren, will be appointed private secretary to Governor Russell in place of Mr. Roads, who goes to Washington. Mr. Warren is only twenty-five, and graduated from Harvard in the class of '80, and from the law school in 1892, when he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He is with the law firm of Thorndike & Storey. He is treasurer of the Democratic town committee of Dedham.

Senator and Mrs. Hawley, of Connecticut, have given up their proposed trip to England this summer to visit relatives of Mrs. Hawley, and will remain as their cottage in Woodmont, New-Haven County, Conn.

Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, father of the story Industrial Art, in Labore, India, after twenty-eight years of service, has just been annuanced, had an almost unique knowledge of Indian art. Once installed at Lahore, Mr. Kipling devoted himself to stalled at Lahore, Mr. Ripling devoted himself to securing a better appreciation of Indian art, and to him and his school are due much of the revival that has taken place in indigenous crafts. In 1881-82 he organized an exhibition of Punjab art and manufactures, which drew attention to the progress which he was making in what had then become the Mayo School of Industrial Art. He had much to do with other and more important exhibitions, for he sent to Parls, Melbourne, Amsterdam, Calcutta and London large collections of Punjab work accompanied by careful descriptions. He was also successful as an architect.

Ex-Secretary and Mrs. J. W. Foster, when the Behring Sea arbitration proceedings are finished, will turn their faces to the eastward for a year of travel, during which time they will make a tour of the world. It is not yet decided whether or not they will be accompanied by their youngest daughter and her husband, who accompanied them abroad and are at present with them at Paris.

Some of the wealthy American women who are now Londoners have in hand a project to endow in perpetuity a cot in the Victoria Hospital in memory of young Abraham Lincoln, whose death following a painful illness occurred during his father's residence in London.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Boston Traveller" tells of two subscribers to a certain weekly journal who wrote to ask the editor his remedy for their respectiv; troubles. No. 1, a happy father of twins, wrote to inquire the best way to get them safely over their teething, and No. 2 wanted to know how to protect his orchard from the myriads of grasshoppers. The editor framed his answers upon the orthodox lines, but unfortunately transposed their two names, with the result that No his query: "Cover them carefully with straw and set fire to them, and the little pests, after fumping about in the flames a few minutes, will speedily be settled." No. 2, plagued with grassnoppers, was told to "Give a little easter oil and rub their gums gently with a

Mrs. Tittle—Did you have a good time at the sewing circle this afternoon? Mrs. Tattle—No, a miserable time; it was awfully Mrs. Tittle-Wasn't anything sail about how Mrs. Mrs. Tittle—Wasn't anything said about now are.
Blazer has been carrying on?
Mrs. Tattle—No; she was mean enough to be there
herself, and of course the pleasure we had all looked
forward to was spoiled. Strange how people can
be so selfish.—(Boston Transcript.

The graduating class of Carthage College, Ill., this year condists of one young woman. She has taken all the honors, and is valedictorian and salutatorian. THE CHRONIC KICKER.

Some folks is allus kickin'
And raisin' of a storm;
In summer time they mope and whine, and say.
"It's

Blamed Warm !" And then when winter comes along,
They snarl and snap and scold,
And won't go out—but sit about—because

"It's
Too
Blamed
Cold!"

And in the fall they're just as bad, And grumble more and more; They're always quick to make a kick, and say, 8 H's

When Forepaugh's circus comes along They're always bound to go. When others cheer, they grunt and jeer, because "It's Too Blamed Slow!"

And when they die old Satan says,
With all the gall he's got:
Welk in, old man!" "Don't think I can," he winks,

St. Peter meets him at the gates And asks him if he would "Just settle down and wear a crown." He grind

"Just se"
"You're Too Blamed Good!"

But if you meet him on the street
There's one thing I've admired;
When asked to drink, he'll never shrink, and says
"I'm
Too
Plamed
Tired!"

-(Cincinnati Times-Star. -{Cincinnati Times-Star.

"The Boston Transcript's" "Listener" doesn't like mourning paper. It is, he says, a satire in itself. It wears the deepest possible black margin for the first six months, say. Then it grows a little narrower.

Is that a sign that you are not mourning so much as you were during the first half year! Next year it is narrower still. The grief is greatly mitigated. The third year it is a mere streak; your sorrow does not amount '- much dow! The next year the black border has entirely disappeared. Does that mean that you have forgotten your bereavement? That would be the logical interpretation; and yet in the case of how many whose mourning in stationery has gone through this diminishing perspective to the vanishing point, the sorrow has been even more bitter after years, perhaps, than it was at first.

Mrs. Darley-You are so late. You should have been here two hours ago. I got tired waiting for you.

Mrs. McBride-I'm very sorry, dear, but I came as soon as ever I could. You see, Jack gave me his coat to sew a button on this morning, before he went to the office.

Mrs. Darley-I see! Were the letters so interesting as that I-(Saint Batoloph.

"Quips," of Buffalo, says that about five years ago John Ruskin wrote the following effusion:

"St. Peter went to fish, But St. Peter went to preach, When sprats were twopence each."

"I saw a painting by an old master to-day in New-York," said Mrs. Spriggins,
"What was his name!" aske! Spriggins,
"Let me see—Remnant, I think. Yes, I'm sure it was Remnant. He was one of the last of the great painters, I believe."—(Harper's Bazar. A correspondent asks when the oldest living Mason

"I suppose," said a friend to a n

Christian Endeavor Society of Boston the other day, "I suppose you can't go to the World's Fair as a Christian Endeavorer?" "No," was the reply, "I can't go as a Christian Endeavorer, but I am as a poor sinner, and with a very pleasant party,

It is a year of odd names for men of sudden fame. Here is a list that suggests itself at a second's thought. Timri Dwiggins, banker; Dahomev Dodds, warrior; Hoke Smith, journalist and statesman, Sylvester Pennoyer, who told the President "to mind his own business"; Stanhope Sams, poet and statesman; Colonel Died, Stanhope Sams, poet and statesman; Colonel Died, Botts, officeseeker. And the year is yet young.—(Kansas city Times.

It is said that in Boston, where plain living and high thinking is the rule, the tight overchecking of horses is also the rule. The horses suffer agony, but the aesthetic tastes of their cultured and otherwise

"Walk right in, gentlemen!" cheerfully sang out the orator at the door of the dime museum. You can see our entire show, smoke all you please converse with the fat woman and feed peanuts to the monkeys-all for one-fifth of what it costs you to see the World's Fair, and there ain't no Columbian guards, and the pie at the eatin' house round the corner is only 5 cents."—(Chicago Tribune.

"The Boston Transcript" is trying to find out why so many people pronounce wisteria, wisteria. The principal reason thus far disclosed is that people de not know any better.